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Respectfully submitted, Antony P. Ng/vf	• ·

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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Attorney Docket No. RP9-99-048 In re Application of: CROMER ET AL. Examiner: TRUONG, T. Serial No. 09/281,852 Art Unit: 2135 Filed: 31 MARCH 1999 For: DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MAINTAINING SECURE DATA BLOCKS

#### **REPLY BRIEF**

MS Appeal Brief-Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This Reply Brief is submitted in response to the Examiner's Answer dated November 18, 2005.

#### CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE 37 § CFR 1.8(a)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the date below.

Signature

### REMARKS

On page 7 of the Examiner's Answer, in response to the Appellants' point of the cited references do not teach or suggest a protected storage device for storing an encryption key pair and a non-protected storage device for storing encrypted cookies, the Examiner asserts that "all data exchanged between browser 100 and HTTP server 402 is encrypted." The Examiner also asserts that a browser is "not restricted, not secure, and unsafe area," that "Shrader teaches other encryption techniques, such as a private key cryptosystem using a session key ..., the key pair is constructed and stored locally...," and that "Win and Shrader, in combination, teach the claimed subject matter."

Assuming arguendo that the Examiner's above-mentioned assertions are correct, the Examiner still has not pointed out where in Win and/or Shrader that teaches the claimed steps of "in response to the receipt of a cookie generated by an application from a remote server, encrypting said cookie with said public key" and "storing said encrypted cookie in a non-protected storage device within said data processing system." In addition, Shrader may have taught various encryption techniques, but Shrader does not teach or suggest the claimed step of "storing a encryption key pair having a private key and a public key in a protected storage device within said data processing system."

On page 9 of the Examiner's Answer, in response to the Appellants' point of the cited references do not teach or suggest a hard drive for storing encrypted cookies, the Examiner asserts that Claim 2 does not reflect the Appellants' arguments, and that "Win teaches when a user quits the browser 100, cookies that have not expired are saved on a mass storage device associated with the browser 100, such as a disk drive... (column 11, lines 14-18 of Win)"

Claim 1 recites a step of "storing said encrypted cookie in a non-protected storage device within said data processing system," and Claim 2, which depends on Claim 1, recites "said non-protected storage device is a hard drive." Thus, Claim 2 supports the Appellant's point of the claimed invention provides "a hard drive for storing encrypted cookies." In addition, even

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with the above-cited passage, the Examiner still has not provided any reference from Win that teaches the cookies being saved on a disk drive are encrypted. Also, col. 11, lines 14-18 of Win states that "Administrators may also defined the time after which a user is prompted to changed the user's passage. This period can be set system wide or for each individual user. The system ensures that passwords are not reused," and such teachings are different from what the Examiner has cited.

For the reasons stated above, Appellants believe the § 103 rejection for Claims 1-7 and 10-16 is improper and should be reversed.

No fee or extension of time is believed to be necessary; however, in the event an additional fee or extension of time is required, please charge that fee or extension of time requested to the Lenovo Deposit Account 50-3533.

Respectfully submitted,

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